BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XII NUMBER 2004.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 11. 1831. [PRICE RS. 13 PER QUARTER.

DVERTISEMENT.—Application having been this day made to prove the last will and testament of the ble Sir James Dewar, Knight late Justice of the Supreme Court of Jure at Bombay, deceased, should be ed by the said Court, to Dame Eleaner, Widow and sole Executrix in f the said deceased, all Person concerned herein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 7th day of January 1831.

DAN. BOWDEN SMITH,
PROCTOR.
[121]

ORTING MAGAZINE.—As arrangements have now been made for secure publication of the Oriental Sporting zine *punctually* on the first of every for which it is advertised, the Editor o inform his friends and contributors article sent after the 20th of the preceding that of publication can be d.

therefore particularly requested that butions for No. II may be sent before h of the present month.

rier Office 11th Jan. 1831. [120]

JUST PUBLISHED

BOMBAY CALENDAR,

FOR 1831.

RRECTED TO THE 31ST. DEC.)

TENTS.—Part 1st. A Perpetual Register. Description of Bombay, ted with Lithographic drawings of t public buildings. Chronicle of Oces during the year 1830.—ALMANAC 31. Tables of the Equation of Time, Right Ascension and Declination, les and Longitudes of Ports aces on the Malabar and Coroel Coasts; A Polymetrical Table, hts of the Principal Mountains and ces; Altitudes of Places in the Deccan; es of Specific Gravities, and of the of Annuities on a single life

art 2d.—Regulations for the receipt delivery of Gunpowder; Post Office. om House, Civil, Military, Naval, hipping Regulations; Regulation e Naval Fund; Table of Precein India; Govt. Loan Regulation; for converting Bombay, into Sicca and vice versa; Stamp regulations; cts of Rules, Ordinances and Rens of Govt.; Tables of Coins, ts and Measures; of fees in the e Court of Judicature, and of Eccle- fees; Miscellaneous Naval Infor-

3d.—The Civil List, Army List, and ist, with Indices.

art 4th.—List of the Governors of bay from 1665 to the present time, Royal family, the King's Ministry, The Board of Controul, The of Directors, Governments of and the Colonies to the Eastward e Cape, Residents at Foreign Courts, ing's Naval Establishment in the East , Supreme Court of Judicature, Court ests, Insolvent Debtor's Court, Pojajesty's Justices, Ecclesiastical ents, Literary Society, Educa- Native Education Society, Auxle and other Societies, Highty, East Indian Amelioration Agricultural and Horticultural African Society; Royal Asiatic ety; List of Merchant Ships, Account nsurance and Laudable Societies--- pany's Agents at home and abroad-- ses of Agency, Rates of Merchants Agent's commission, Warehouse Rent, tants in Public Offices, European bitants.

APPENDIX.

ths, Marriages and Deaths; Arrivals s in 1830.

RUPEES, STITCHED AND COVERED.

OF THE ISLAND.

land, with references to upresidences may be obtained at ce on Monday next. *Price* [126]

E.—The Quarterly Army List ed to the 1st October, price [122]

Calenda, d a half. [123]

LOST. A Black and White English Greyhound BITCH, recently imported. Whoever will bring her to FRITH ROMANJEE AND CO. will be handsomely rewarded

Nesbit Lane 10th Jan. 1831 [127]

NO. XI OF THE SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear on the 1st of February. CONTENTS.—1. Sport near Gorruckpore.—2. Road match at Bangalore.—3. Snipe Shooting in the Concan. 4. Another day with the Nuggur pack—5 Tour by Nosing Tom.—6. Scale of weights for Whim Plates suggested. 7. On Arab stallions by S. Y S.—8. The Fort Adjutant's Mark—9. Hubbeeb ul Hissan on the diseases of horses and their remedies.—10. "Juctans versus Hokey Pokey," a Sporting trial, 11. Coursing Antelopes with Grey hounds.—12. The Deesa Meeting.

RACING CALENDAR.—Poonah, Surat, Hajeepore, Deesa and other races.

[124]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office, Bombay Calendars for 1830 and 1831..... 5 0 0
Indian Calendar for 1831..... 2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,.... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, COPPER PLATE PRINTING neatly executed on moderate terms. [125]

Passage to Liverpool.

THE HUDDERSFIELD. 350 Tons, D. MATHEWSON, Commander, has a Poop, will be despatched 27th Inst. Apply to DIROM, CARTER, AND CO. [118]

For Passage to London and the Cape of Good Hope,

THE fine Teak ship UPTON CASTLE, 600 Tons, JAMES E. DUGGAN, Commander. Has excellent accomodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon; will sail from here on the 15th February, touching on the Malabar Coast. For particulars apply at the office of FRAMJEE CAWASJEE. [119]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 6th January, 1831.

No. 6 The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract (par. 2d) from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 4th Augt. last, be published in General Orders.

Para. 2d. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty on your Establishment by the Ship "Brunswick."

Surgeon Thomas P. Weekes.
Assistant Surgeon Richard Frith.

Bombay Castle, 7th Jan. 1831.

No. 7. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 7th June 1815.

Para. 2d. In consequence of the numerous applications which have been preferred to us by our Servants on leave of absence in this Country, for advances of money on loan, we think it proper to recal your attention to our orders in the Military Department of the 16th December 1807, upon this subject. Those orders declared our determination not to make any pecuniary advances to officers at home beyond what they are allowed by the existing Regulations of the Service, and you are required to publish them in General Orders to the Army, but as a resolution of this description in order to be generally known to a body which is continually receiving an accession of new members should be occasionally republished, and being fully persuaded that strict observance of this resolution will prevent much trouble and inconvenience besides loss to the Company, we direct that our orders above adverted to be in future circulated for the information of the Army in the month of January in every year, and we shall take the necessary steps for reminding officers who may arrive in England upon furlough, of our determination upon the subject in question.

Bombay Castle, 8th January, 1831.

No. 8.—Major C. B. James, 1st Assistant Commissary General is allowed leave of absence from his station from the 10th to the 31st January to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

No. 9.—Lieutenant Colonel Willis, who stands appointed to the Command of the Troops at Baroda is permitted to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs with leave of absence for two months.

No. 10.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the following temporary appointments are confirmed.

Brigade Major C. Crawley to act as deputy assistant adjutant General in the Northern Division of the army during the absence of Lieutenant G. J. Munt on Sick Certificate.

Captain G. Macan of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Brigade Major at Hursole

Lieutenant C. Birdwood, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry to officiate as Interpreter to the 26th. Regiment.

No. 11.—Cadet James Bishop for the Engineers, having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the ship Sir Edward Paget, on the 31st ultimo and produced the prescribed Certificate of his appointment to this Establishment, is admitted accordingly into the service from that date, and promoted to 2d Lieutenant, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

Captain S. Slight, of the Engineers and Lieutenant S. Landon, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, have returned to their duty by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank, by the Ship Sir Edward Paget which arrived at Bombay on the 31st ultimo.

No. 12.—Ensign E. P. Lynch, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry is permitted to proceed on furlough to Sea for six months for the benefit of his health.

No. 13.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the triennial issue of Leather Pantaloons to the mounted Corps on this Establishment be in future discontinued, and that Woollen overalls of an approved pattern, be annually supplied in their stead; the regulated monthly stoppages from the Native Cavalry on account of that article of Dress continuing as at present.

The above arrangement to have effect from the 1st January, 1830.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Act. Sect. to Gov.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

YACHT RACE.

Wednesday 12 January 1831, at 4 O'clock *for Boats under 20 Tons.*

1. Course the same as last year, each boat to take it's station between the Bunder Head and a boat anchored having the rendezvous flag hoisted. A preparatory flag will be hoisted five minutes before starting, and a gun be the signal to slip.

2. Stakes to be deposited the day before the race or forfeit the winnings to the Fund.

3. Boats on the Larboard tack to give way to them on the starboard.

4. Boats touching a buoy boat or beacon in rounding, shifting ballast or wetting sails to be declared distanced.

5. No flags to be smaller than 3 feet square.

6. The Stewards decision in any difference to be considered final.

NAMES.	*FLAGS.*
Queen Adelaide..	*White with red cross.*
Flying Fish.....	*Red Swallow tail.*
Lady Castlereagh	*Blue white blue,*
Red Rover.....	*Red.*
Helen.....	*Blue yellow red.*
Tarapin.....	*American.*
Emily.....	*Blue with white cross.*
Blue Bell	*White blue white.*
Smoker.....	*Red and white.*

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	PORT.	DATE DISPATCH
Sir Edward Paget	Bourchier....	Do.....	in Jan.
Charles Kerr...	Brodie	Do.....	in March
Upton Castle,..	Duggan	London ...	in Jan.
Bolton	Clarkson	London...	Immed.
Caroline	Fewson	London	in Jan.
Jean.....	Finlay	Clyde.....	all Jan.
Lady Feversham	Ellerby.....	London	15th Jan.
Triumph	Green.....	London and Cape.	1st Feb.
Princep.....	Mackwood ..	Calcutta Malabar and Ceylon....	
Cleveland.....	Havelock	Liverpool and Cape:	

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.
Charles Kerr, Bolton, Brunswick, Cleveland.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1/8½ a 1/9½
Calcutta 30 days 107 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupee
Madras 30 days 101 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 140 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.
1822 5 per Cent 109 Do. Do. Do.
1825 5 per Cent 111 Do. Do. Do
Present 5 per Cent 106¼ Do. Do. Do

NOTICE.

No Advertisements can possibly be received after 12 o'clock on Friday.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1831.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from the Resident at Bagdad dated 29th Nov. The intelligence it communicates was conveyed in a letter from Alleppo dated 13 November.

"In France affairs are generally subsiding into a quiet obedience to the constituted Monarch; not however without a wish and expectation of one party of the people for the arrival of the Duke of Reichstadt whose approach or pretensions would, it is supposed, conduce to procure a spirit of turbulence and agitation of a nature not a little threatening to the cause of Philip 7th.

The separation of Belgium from Holland was very confidently expected to take place.

Austria was alarmed at revolutionary indications at Naples; the example of which the Emperor feared would prove detrimental to his authority in his Italian states, to superintend which a corps of observation of 80,000 men under Marshal Fremont had been stationed at Verona.

The Spanish Patriot Party was daily gaining strength, and it was confidently expected that they would procure the establishment of a generous constitution.

The troubles in Portugal were increasing; and it is said that Don Miguel had been constrained to leave the country.

Capo d' Istria was still at the head of Greece; while some new and proximate arrangement was expected for Algiers which was not to remain in the hands of the French.

A letter from Bagdad, dated 4th November, received on Sunday, mention that a Mr. H. A. Ormsby and Mr. W. Eliot, both scientific men of talent were to leave that place in a few days for the combined purpose of surveying the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris. Mr. Ormsby's course was to commence at Bagdad, going down the River to Bussora, and thence up the Euphrates to *Hit*, a place eight days journey above Babylon. Mr. Eliot was to begin at *Beer* going down to *Hit*.

This laudable undertaking promises great service both to the cause of Geography and of general knowledge the object of the journies being chiefly to ascertain whether steaming is practicable on the Rivers in question. The Tigris from *Mousul* to Bagdad has been surveyed already by the abovementioned gentlemen and found thus far to be unfit for Steam Navigation on account of the Rapids and Waterfalls. The Euphrates offers better success.

Frankfort papers to the 28th of August reached us late last week. They contain very little foreign intelligence on which an opinion would be formed as to the intentions of the different powers of Europe in regard to France, but they have some interesting articles from the French which we will translate for our next number.

The approach of the period fixed for the arrival of the Earl of Clare puts the worthy denizens of Bombay on the *qui vive*, and while it gives birth to a thousand ingenious reports and conjectures, it raises expectation to an amusing and extravagant height, some quidnuncs will have it that His Lordship is in Egypt banqueting on antiquities; others that letters have been received from him dated at Cosseir complaining of his detention at so miserable a port, while many, without saying where he is, go the lenght of affirming that Lord Clare has written to communicate his intended line of policy in some important particulars.

While the many indulge in these speculations, we will communicate such information respecting his Lordship as we have collected, and on which reliance may be placed.

In the first place *no letters have been received* from His Lordship from any other quarter than Great Britain, nor has any intelligence been thence received excepting what has already transpired through the Madras papers, viz. that His Lordship, had dined with the the Court of Directors. This was towards the close of August last. Previous to that Lord Clare had kissed hands on receving his appointment, and at one of His Majesty's Levees, had presented Captain Upton of the Guards, who with Lord Geo. Thynne and another, accompanies his Lordship to India, as one of his staff.

In the second place Lord Clare is not sufficiently acquainted with a single individual here to dream of communicating his public intentions. We suspect he will be like every other Indian Ruler, governed as much by circumstances and the instructions he may receive from the Home authorities, as by any particular notions he may have conceived.

Of his bearing in private life, it may be conjectured he will live in a style becoming exalted rank, and infuse a new and agreeable tone into Society at large. His [illegible] carriages, wine, and some furniture [illegible] arrived. The former are extremely [illegible] and convey no inadequate idea of the noble owner.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Gordon, 6th Regt, N. I. from Eur
Col. Pierce, Artillery..... do.
Col. Gilbert, Infantry.....do.
Capt. Farrell, 6th Regt. N. I.....do.
Lieut. S. Birdmore, H. M. 20th Regt.....do.
Capt. W. V. Hewitt, 5th Regt. N. I.....do.
Ensign W. J. Morris 9th Regt. N. I.....Solapore.
Capt. Robert Mansfield, A. H.....Seeroor.
Capt. C. Girdlestone, 2d Queen's.....Poonah.
Capt. G. B. Jackson do. do. .....do.
Cadet Prescot, Cav.....England.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. S. D. Siordett, 20th Regt. N. I.....to Hursole.
Lieut. Mignan, E. Regt.....to Deesa.
Capt. M. Stack.....to Poonah.
Assist. Surg. A. Arnott, 2d Troop H. M.....Deesa.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCS.

BIRTH.—At Sattarah on the 3d Instant, the Lady of Lieut. F. Williams, 2d Gr. Regt. N. I. of a Son.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 8, Ship Upton Castle, J. E. Duggan, Master, from London, 23 Aug. 1830.

Passengers.---Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Hewitt, 2, Misses Gilberts, Miss Goodfellow, Col. Gilbert Col. Pierce, Capt. Hewitt, Captain Birdmore, H. M. 20th Regt. Lieut. Gordon E. I. C. Infantry Mr. Lacken Writer Mr. Briggs, Writer, Mr. Bettington. Writer, Mr. Prescott, B. Light. Cav. Mr. Heath, Assistant Surgeon, Mr Hebbart B. Engineers, Mr. Armitage Merchant. Major Clark, H. M. 54th Regt. Landed at Cananore, Lieut. Parr, H. M. 54th do. do. Mr. Mc'Combrie, Band Master H. M. 20th, Mr. Mc'Pherson, Serjeant Major do. do. Mrs, Mc'Pherson, and Child, and male, and female Servants.

9th The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Coote, John Pepper, Esq, Commr. from Severndroog, 8th January, 1831.

Passengers.—Capt. Robinson, Lieut. and Adjt. Honner, Dr. Fraser, 2 Native Officers, 198 Rank and file of the 4th Rt, N. I.

Do. The Hon'ble Company's Schooner Royal Tiger, W. Hawes Capt. from Macalba 4th Nov.

Jan. 9th Arab Ship Judul, Rahimon, Shaik Avul, Nacquedah from Rangoon 1 Dec. 1830.

Passengers.---Shakerr, Imbaux.

Do, Yacht. Devonshire Lass, Albojee Moossajee, Syrang from Cochin.

10th Ship Fazil Karem, Sheuffally, Nacqnedah from Siam, 1st. Nov. 1830.

Do. Grab Ship, Cadere, from Tellichery 11th Dec. 1830

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 9th French Ship La Nymphe B. Barlot, Master, to Bordeaxu.

Passengers.---Monr. Durand, Supra Cargo, Mr. James Henry.

Do. French Ship La Maly, C. Riviere Master, to Bordeaux.

Passengers.---10 Convicts.

Do. Brig Sir Archd. Campbell, Chas. Robertson, Master, to Columbo and Madras.

Passengers.—J. P. Phillips, Esq. and 2 Natives.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Caroline, Lady Feversham, Triumph, Lady Douglas, Jean, Minerva, Huddersfield, Upton Castle,

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Sophia, Cornwallis, Sulimany Francis Warden, Charlotte, Hormusjee Bomanjee Helen, Princep, Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh, Cumbrian, Ann, Edmonstone, Hannah, Bannerman, Cadery.

PERSIAN.—Nasserath Shaw.

SWEDISH.—Preciosa.

ARAB.—Jadul Rahimon, Fazel Karem.

Do. Do. *Receiving Ship*.—Hastings.

Do. Do. *Sloop of War*.—Coote.

Do. Do. *Schooner*:—Royal Tiger.

MADRAS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—On the 18th Instant, at St. Thomas's Mount, by the Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop. m. a. Lieut. A. H. Jeffries, of the 2d Regt. N. I. of Dorothea, fourth Daughter of Captain Hall, of Pendennis Castle, Cornwall.

At Quilon, on the 20th Instant, by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, William Strickland, Esq. of the 6th Regiment N. I. to Miss Grace Wicked 3d Daughter of the late Captain Wicked, of His Majesty's Danish Service.

SHIPPING REPORT.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.—December 27th, Ship Navarino, Captain J. H. Smith, for Chittagong; 28th H. M. Ship Southampton, P. Fisher, (with the Admiral) on a cruize.

CALCUTTA.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 18th December, Monsieur Charles Joseph Simouin, aged 63 years, 10 months and 16 days.

At Neemuch, on the 25th November, Maria A. infant Daughter of Lieutenant Jervis, 42 Regiment Native Infantry.

At Neemuch, on the 5th December, Paulina Sophia, Wife of Lieutenant Jervis, 42d Regiment Native Infantry, sincerely regretted by all who knew her.

At Keitah, on the evening of the 9th December, Mrs. G. P. Maxwell, the faithful and most beloved Wife of Brigadier W. G. Maxwell, C. B., Commanding in Bundelcund, after a lingering and most painful illness of full five months, which he bore with the patience and resignation of a true and sincere Christian.

At Calicut, on the 24th October, Lieutenant William Milnes, of the 7th Madras Light Cavalry and Adjutant to the Right Honorable the Governor's Body Guard, aged 29 years; deeply and sincerely regretted by those who knew him well.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—December 20. Ship Columbia, C. Kirkwood, from Liverpool 4th August. and St. Jago (date not mentioned.)

December 21. American Ship *Corvo*, J. Spalding, from Boston 2d August.

December 22. Bark *Isabella Robertson*, J. Hudson, from China 14th November and Singapore 28th ditto —French Brig *Turnsol*, F. Colomby from Marseilles 6th June, and Bourbon (date not mentioned)—Dutch Bark *Norfolk*, J. Goldie, from Sumatra 25th November.

DEPARTURES.—December 20. Ship *Nerbudda*, F. Patrick, for Bourbon and Port Louis.

December 21: Brig *Virginia*, J. Hullock, for Bombay.

EUROPE.

THE POLITICIAN.

ANCE—ALL EUROPE.

French ministry are well- Europe as men of talent and To their countrymen they are still further acceptable, as liberal politicians and as practical functionaries. There is one name in the list—that of Sebastiani—which many well-disposed Frenchmen would, we have no doubt, rather not see there: and if he had been appointed to the bureau of foreign affairs, his nomination would not have been very agreeable to foreign governments; but as his duties do not involve any communication with foreign courts we have no more right to quarrel with the appointment than the French would have to remonstrate with our cabinet because Lord Ellenborough is at the head of the Board of Control. The foreign minister, Count Mole, has acquired the respect of his countrymen, not more by his talents and knowledge than by his probity and firmness in times of temptation and danger: he is however, not only an able and well-informed man, but remarkable for the soundness of his judgement and the urbanity of his manners; and he, from his position and character, will be at once the most influential member of the French cabinet and the great organ of communication with foreign states, we may anticipate a continuance of the most friendly relations between France and other powers. The miserable attempt to excite a misunderstanding between France and the Netherlands, we alluded to on Saturday with the contempt which it deserved: the known prudence of the Belgian King is a sufficient guarantee against any absurd or mischievous policy. The King of Prussia, it will be seen, has decidedly disavowed any hostile intentions; and Metternich will have enough to do to steer his own vessel of state, without attempting to board any other. The English government, we need not add, will, not only from the strongest motives of policy and justice, but we verily believe from perfect inclination, be disposed not merely not to quarrel, but to maintain the most cordial understanding with the regenerated government and enlightened monarch of France. The basest and most calumnious attempts are made in various quarters, to induce a belief that the Duke of Wellington was privy to, and encouraged, the traitorous attack of Polignac on the constitutional liberties of his country. To any reasonable man the very statement of the proposition carries its own refutation; but even the stupidest and most malignant must surely see that no identity of thinking, no sympathy of feeling, can exist between the enlightened minister who struck off, at one blow, the shackles of 7,000,000 of his fellow-subjects, and the infatuated fool who madly endeavoured to carry slavery or death into every quarter of his native country. * * *

At the election dinner given to Mr. Brougham and Lord Morpeth, for the county of York, Mr. Brougham charged his Majesty's present ministers, and particularly the Duke of Wellington, with wishing well to the Polignac administration! And the charge was immediately and very properly received with expressions of dissent. The charge is not true: it is unfounded. Our ministers might wish well to the Polignac administration, as our laws wish well to thieves upon their trial—"God send you a good deliverance;" but as to any recommendation of the Polignac ministry, or any approval of its conduct after it was formed, we know, and so does the intelligent part of the British public know, that nothing can be farther from the minds of our ministers. They could not foresee the precise events that would result, and they had no right to interfere with the King of France in the composition of a ministry, but they did apprehend mischievous consequences from the choice of such a creature as Polignac; and Polignac's consciousness of their aversion to him, induced him on many petty occasions to treat them with insolence after his accession to power. But Mr. Brougham says, that the proof of our government's attachment to the Polignac administration will be established, if they suffer the ex-King of France to bring his baggage into England without being subjected to search and seizure, or search and rejection. Now what may be the intention of our government upon this point we know not; nor do we even know whether the King of France is coming to England: but Mr. Brougham should think (if but for a moment) on what he is saying. If the ex-King of France comes to England, he brings nothing to our shores but what the people of France have suffered him to take away with him. Why are they to be the only generous people upon earth, and we the only malignant petty cavillers? He has not withdrawn surreptitiously; he has been conducted publicly and slowly by his subjects almost from the centre of the kingdom to its western coast, and they might have stripped him, if they had pleased, to his shirt. But unquestionably, with whatever they dismiss the wretch, any civilized nation upon earth would receive him. We have no respect for him, no pity for him, but a great regard for the dignity of the British character, as compared with that of France. Charles X. has never injured us: those whom he has injured cruelly and basely have yet the maguanimity to dismiss him with some allowance, perhaps of unexamined money and goods: what right have we to step in between their bounty and the undeserving object of it?

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.

Affairs are proceeding tranquilly in France amidst much agitation of opinion. The Correspondent of *The Morning Chronicle* represents us as affirming that there is no desire for a Republic in France. The proposition is far stronger than any positions in our Paper will bear out. We stated in our Print of August 1st, that amongst the 221 who voted the memorable anti-ministerial address, we doubted whether there were so many as ten favourable to a Republic; but added, "how many may be so now, is a different question.—An obstinate monarch, who cannot be prevailed upon to govern tolrably either by caresses or by intimadation, makes men Republicans whether they will or not." The obstinate monarch is uprooted and flung away, but the effect of his crimes will not vanish with his power. He has written a lesson in characters of blood, which the people will not soon forget. He has taught them to beware of Kings to expect in them plotters against popular rights; and however excellent is the opinion of the reigning monarch, it must be felt that a hereditary succession offers no assurance of those virtues which constitute his personal claims to the world's respect and a nation's confidence. There is in Æsop an excellent fable to this effect. A wood-cutter and a snake contracted a friendship, and agreed to live together. It chaneed one day that the man's hatchet fell on the snake and cut off his tail. The wood-cutter made a thousand apologies on the painful occasion, promised more care for the future, and expressed his sincere hope that the unfortunate accident would not interrupt their friendship, or disturb that agreeable union of man and snake from which so much happiness had been mutually devised. The snake, having heard him out, moved towards, the door, observing, "What you say is doubtless very true; but I have come to the resolution, *never to live with a man who keeps a hatchet in his house*."

The dislike of living with a man who keeps a hatchet in his house, is probably much spread and exasperated in France by a savage stroke she lately experienced; but for the present it seems more judicious to bind the hatchet in the magisterial farces than to renounce the house of temporary shelter and convenience. Desires must often be waived to prudence; and much as we should wish to see a Republic established in France, which has the best preparation for it of any country in Europe, we should yet deeply regret any movement of impatience to that object at this critical instant. A vast stride has been made; and we would rather have the step assured than emperilled by a further advance. The Republicans have reason on their side; but reason is an authority which, in its strongest assertions, the world is not always ready to obey; and in the province of morals, as in that of mechanics, the power acts with greatest effect through space. We depreeate impatience: vast good is already obtained, and time tells for the better cause—therefore delay, and the abstinence from occupation of the extreme ground, are no evils, no surrenders, but waivers only. Holding this opinion, we are, in complete consistency with it, well pleased to observe so much Republican spirit alive; and though we dissent from the policy proposed, we were exceedingly gratified by reading the remonstrance of Mr. Loudon, addressed to the Editor of the *Chronicle*, on the score of that able writer's approbation of the French monarchy in preference to the Republic, for which Mr. Loudon thinks France sufficiently ripe and strong.

We know Mr. Loudon to be a useful member of society, and we honor him now for a courage of no common kind, and opinions estimable though unseasonably recommended to adoption. The Romans made a nice distinction between *Tutus* and *Securus*. Like Mr. Loudon, we would have France *secure* against the evil accidents to which a hereditary Monarch is liable; but *safety* must precede the preparations for *security*, and the nation will breathe, tranquilize, and consolidate its strength under the reign of the temperate and experienced Philip, who has made sweet the uses of adversity, and in his prosperity forfeited none of the respect he had earned in the school of misfortune. Many ingenious arguments are, we see, directed against the principle of this election. The *Gazette de France* writes thus—

Philip of Orleans is proclaimed King. It is not by the right of birth that he ascends the throne; neither is it by the proved suffrages of the people. Deputies elected in virtue of a principle of legitimacy, without authority to take away or confer the Crown, have greeted him with a title which they might with equal validity bestow upon another. Here hereditary legitimacy is set aside, and the legitimacy of the nation is taken no account of. This election will, therefore, have against it both the opinion which admits the dogma of hereditary sovereignty, and the opinion which believes in the sovereignty of the people. The Chamber of Deputies has usurped powers which it did not possess.

The best sanction of the measure is its fitness. For such extreme occasions no rules are prepared; and it is more ingenious than profitable to quarrel with the inconsistencies involved in a measure of safety. The French will not be like Swift's Lilliputains, who impeached *Gulliver* for having extinguished a conflagration by means abhorrent to etiquette. The Deputies only could exercise the power that the urgency of the occasion required; and the necessity authorizes the stretch of their functions. Revolutions cannot be conducted according to the rules of Constitutions, and the nearest approximation to right, consisting with puplic safety, must satisfy all sensible people.

The reforms which our neighbours may make in their Constitution will be looked to with great interest; and a signal advantage it will be to the people of England, if, as Mr. Bentham somewhere says, they have the opportunity of going to see a good Government at the price of a crown. Packets from Calais will bring home some curious instruction. The duration of the Chamber of Deputies should be shortened more than it is, to two years, or even to one year, as from the method of election no inconvenience arises from frequent re-constitutions of the assem members found worthy should be chos The Hereditary Chamber should be ab and if a second Chamber is necessary,- tion allowing of many arguments in th ative and the negative,—it should b blished on some more rational pr than the nomination of the King and th of the loins. The value of the popular tuency having been so signally prove the choice of the present Chamber w first cause of the redemption of Franc hope to see its basis much more widely ex ed.—The people who have so worthily ed the sword, have sufficiently shewn qualification for the franchise.

A few parting words now on t Charles Capet.—We observe him to b ed in this Country with the deser *unfortunate*, which title he bears afte *tell, Corder, Burke*, and all our male No sufferer under Justice is criminal land. Persons who have had the fortune be overtaken by Justice after cutting thr or robbing pockets, are called *unfortun* in respect of the bad fortune of failin cape. Had Charles overturned the l of the people, he would have been a nate Prince; having lost the game of he is on the contrary unfortunate. man's failure in crime is his express compassion.

The French appear on this subject carrying generosity and moderation to th of false sentiments. They say that the is so good as to disdain the punis the guilty. In proportion to the extre ness of the popular cause, is the wickedness of the opposite teaching; because it is so good, it refuses to then expresely because it is so w favoured with impuny! The worse traitors are, the better are their co This may be extraordinarily refined s but it is enormously bad policy.—*E Aug.* 5.

THE CHURCH.

(*From the Spectator, Augt.* 14

The Rev. F. F. Beadon, B. A. of O lege, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Con shop, Somerset.

The Rev. C. Webber, jun. M. A. Ce sidentiary of Chichester, and Maste Chichester Prebendal School, to the R Felpham, void by the death of the Rev. D. D. Dean of Chichester; patron, and Chapter of Chichester.

The Rev. Lovick Cooper, M. A. Ingoldesthorpe, to the Impropriate Rec of Hawkshead, Lancashire; patron, th

The Rev. W. Burrows, Curate of Moo to the Vicarage of Christ Church, Hant trons, the Dean and Chapter of W inche

The Rev. R. M. Chatfield, B. A. of College, Cambridge, to the United Vic of Wilsford and Woodford, Wilts; patro Bishop of Sodor and Man.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The *Literary Gazette* of this morain from a work suppressed at the time o pearance in France, what "purport part of a letter written by Bonaparte a riod of the execution of Louis the S and must be perused with peculiar fe this eventful moment." Unfortunatel much resembles the ingenious myst bearing the name of memoirs or biogr which there is a regular manufactor French Capital. But our readers s the story.

"I learnt the next day that the ad Target had refused his professional aid sovereign. This was, in the strongest ac tion of the term, to erase his name fr records of immortality! What were th ments of his cowardly prudence? 'I sh save his life, whilst I may risk my own.' lesherbes, Tronchet, Deseze, faithful a voted subjects (whom I could not imit whom, if I were a monarch, I would my right hand), united to defend h lous exertions the decendant o Should they survive this courage delity, I will never pass them wit my head. Detained by business a I only returned to Paris on the 16th I had consequently lost three or four this ambitious tragedy, but on the 18th tended the National Convention. Ah! wh these revolutionary maniacs may say, narch is not merely a man: his head wi it is true, with that of the shepherd, b who commands the murder will shudder own temerity; and were he compelled force of his *secret* motives, the sentence expire on his lips, ere its utterance. eagerly on the intrepid mortals who wer to dare pronounce on the fate of thei sovereign. I studied their l their very hearts. It was b importance of their trespass, ed, whilst inwardly awed by victim: could they have ver prince had been saved! But u said, if *his* head does not fa soon submit to the stroke of Tois was the predominant idea their votes. No pen could with the situation of the people in Silent, gloomy, breathless, th alternately directed advocates, strange The shock visibly felt neous st the mur

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alone, immoveable as a rock, kept his *t was I!* I ventured to inquire of my- cause of this indifferance; I found it on—only such a sentiment could reconcile nduct of the Duke of Orleans; to me, efore, it was natural: *he* sought a throne to h he had no title, and such acquisitions are to be made without forfeiting the right to uous and general estimation. I shall now, riend, become concise: I do not like the funereal crape. The king was con- death! and if the 21st of January ever affix an odium on the French , at least it added a glorious name to of martyrs! What a town was Paris rful day! The populace appeared in te of stupefaction: it seemed that the peo- e assembled only to exchange gloomy looks nd to fly from each other without speaking. he streets were deserted, and houses and pa- ces wore the appearance of tombs. *The air seemed to smell of the executioner.* To be the decendant of St. Louis was led to through files of mournful automata, but ly his subjects.

"If any one be near you, my friend, when u read this despatch (even were it your fa- r), conceal from him what follows—it is a n on the stuff of which my character is made. at Napoleon Bonaparte should be sensibly cted at the destruction of a human being, and strained to keep his bed from the conse- nces of this impression, is a fact scarcely to believed, though true, and one which I can- ot avow without blushing with contempt for myself. Yes, I experienced a feeling, which, however admirable in another, was disgraceful e who had disavowed all the human heart. night preceding the 21st of January I had closed my eyes! yet I was unable to account yself for the cause of my unusual agitation. e early, and eagerly ran wherever the crowd assembled. I wondered at, or rather I pised, the passive imbecility of forty thou- national guards, of whom nine tenths were mechanically the agents of the executioner. the Porte St. Denis I met Santerre: he was llowed by a numerous staff. I should have ed to have cut off his ears: I spit at him, not ing able to do more. In my opinion, his post d been better filled by the Duke d'Orleans: s object was a crown; and we all know that ch a motive overbalances many considerations. roceeding along the Boulevards, I reached the lace de la Révolution. I was ignorant of the ntion of the guillotine: a cold perspiration t over me. A stranger, who stood near me, ributed my agitation and paleness to a pecu- interest in the King of France. 'Be of bet- cheer,' said he, 'he will not perish: the nvention is only desirous of proving its power, d he will meet his pardon at the foot of the ffold. 'If that be so,' replied I, 'the gen- an conventionalists are not themselves far rom their fall, and never would culprits more richly deserve their fate. He who attacks a lion, and would avoid being destroyed by him, should not wound, but throw him dead upon the pot.' A low and confused noise was heard—it s the royal victim! I hurried forward, el wed. I approached as far as I could- all my forts to get near were vain: the scaffold was id from me by an armed force. The rolling f drums suddenly interrupted the mournful ilence of the assembled multitude. 'It is the ignal of his release,' said the stranger. 'And will rebound on his murderers,' I replied: 'in uch a case, half a crime is a weakness.' A momentary silence ensued. Suddenly something fell heavy on the scaffold: the noise struck at my heart. I inquired the cause of a gendarme. 'It is the falling of the axe,' he replied. 'The king is not then saved!—he his dead!—he is dead!' I pronounced at least ten times these words—'he is dead!' I became insensible for some minutes, and, without knowing by whom I had been taken from the crowd, I found my- self on the Quai des Théatins there I recovered some degree of recollection, but I could utter no word except 'he is dead! In a state of dis- traction I reached home, but at least an hour elapsed before I had perfectly regained my es."—*The Spectator, August* 14.

PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.

may not be generally known that individual, is an illegitmate son of the King of France—still less that he lived a considerable time in Edinburgh. His mother, Madame de Polignac, mistress of the Comte d'Artois when he resided at Holyrood House, lived in that small white villa at the south end of the lane called Croft-an-righ, and fronting into the King's Park, about fifty yards from the Palace. Here also lived Louis de Po- lignac, then only known as a wild French boy, attending the High School. We have been told by a lady who attended Madame Rossignal's dancing academy—ye Powers! it was in Bailie Lit's Close, up three stairs—that Louis de Po- c used to come to the bottom of the stair day with his tutor, or other attendant, the young ladies attending the school ercended—the said attendant assisting ch them, and see that no one escaped. youth, afterwards formed a matrimo- nion with an Edinburgh lady, of the of Campbell, who, however, is since dead. vely manners of young Polignac are still membered by many persons living in Edin- —*Caledonian Mercury.*

lively (query *mercurial*?) manners of the our contemporary would in our graver denominated impudent. The Minister is *Jules*, not 30, and consequent- Count d'Artois resided we recollect being mistresses there, at the same table; and our informant, a respec- table old lady, added, "they fought like cats." The period of Prince Polignac's birth settles another nice story, of his being sworn on the altar at Radstadt to eternal enemity against the Republicans; a pretty use of a Christian altar! This scene is laid in 1790,—when his father, is added, was an *emigré*; in 1790 there were no *emigrés*. Prince Polignac's mother never was in Great Britain. The *Times* says—"The lady who accompanied Charles the Tenth to England, and who died here, had a name bear- ing some distant resemblance to that of Polig- nac; hence, probably, the mistake."—*Spectator, Aug.* 22.

MR. BROUGHAM AND LORD MORPETH.

A dinner was given at Leeds to these two unbuying and unbribing members of the Legis- lature, on Friday last week. Sir J. Johnstone was in the chair. With singular good taste, the health of the members were proposed to- gether; thus avoiding every appearance of giving any preference to one over the other. When it came to Mr. Brougham's turn to offer thanks, having first alluded in the usual painful way to the surprise which he felt in finding himself placed at the head of a table in Leeds as the representative of the greatest county in England, yet possessed the while neither of high rank nor large estates nor great per- sonal influence,—after alluding to these things and observing that nothing but his advocacy of principles in which all the people concurred could have gained their suffrages, he went on to notice the French Revolution in the follow- ing manner:—"While we are celebrating here the triumph of these principles the voice of our acclamations is drowned in the shouts of victory raised by the freemen of France, who are celebrating a victory more glorious than our own: but it grieves me that even a passing cloud should shoot athwart this blaze of glory and that, while all men are rejoicing in the victory gained over the foulest tyranny, *it grieves me to add that there is reason to fear that the Government of England does not sympathize in this joy of the people. It wished well of the Administration of Polignac almost in the very last stage of its madness*—(*Cries of 'No, no.'*) *Perhaps I hope not in the very last stages; but I know this, that the Ministry of England wished right well to this Administration about a year ago.* But I shall in a moment bring them to the test. If there were a man who had committed the most atrocious murder, who had been for a time the terror of the village, but the inhabitants of which had at length overcome him, and he had fled from the vengence of its laws to this country—I do not ask you would you give him up, but would you receive him with open arms—not only open your ports for him, but send down orders to break the law in his fa- vour, to direct that the baggage which con- tained the plunder he had taken from the man he had murdered, the spoil that he had got from the man whose throat he has cut, should be given to him unsearched, untaxed? *If you disapproved of his tyranny, I should rather think not.* Would you then receive the man who ordered his cannon to be fired down a street filled with innocent men, women, and children—a street as much crowded as you have just seen Coney Street, in this city, when your procession was passing through it—and who, when he has killed thousands, upon thou- sands, runs away—a cowardly miscreant, who has at once the cruelty of a tiger and the cour- age of a hare—is this the man whose bag- gage you would suffer to pass unsearched, in whose favour you would break the laws of your country? If the Government of England should do this, they will deserve im- psachment at the hands of the people. (*Cheers*) The family of the Bourbons has long been odious; the only good man in it is the Duke of Orleans, who, when he was in exile, disdained to live, like the rest of the family, as a pauper on the alms of a foreign nation, but earned his subsistence by his own industry; and he is now proud of having been once a schoolmaster. I know him well: he is a sensible and a good man, but more unlike a Prince I never saw. I have now lived to see him a King. I trust the French people will show the same magnanimity after their victory as they have showed gallantry in achieving it, and that they will wait patiently until the authors of these calamities are brought to trial for their punishment, and that those who have massacred eight thousand people in the streets of Paris will receive the reward they so justly merit. This family, which has so often drenched Europe in blood, has already paid half the forfeit of its crimes, and the remainder will be soon exacted. It was said by Dante, the poet of Italy, who has so well described the horrors of the infernal regions, in speaking of the first of this race, that he was the butcher of Paris—his father having been a butcher in that city; and the same title of butcher of Paris may with still greater propriety be applied to the last of his race. In my last visit to the West Riding, where this astonishing intelligence first reached me, I omitted no opportunity of introducing this topic; and the first morning I addressed the peo- ple at Leeds I introduced it; nor did I ever ad- dress any meeting without receiving those de- monstrations of feeling which convinced me that there was but one opinion entertained respecting it—that of sympathy with the people of France, and indignation against the tyrant that oppressed them. Gentlemen, I thank you, and the freeholders of all classes, for the glori- ous and triumphant situation in which you have placed me."

The *Times*, noticing the part of Mr. Brough- ham's speech which we have marked in Italics, says it is a falsehood. Now Mr. Brougham makes but one assertion—namley, that a twelve- month ago, the Duke of Wellington's Ministry wished right well to the Ministry of Polignac. What grounds our contemporary has for terming this falsehood, we do not know; but we know that, if words have any meaning, he himself wished right well to it a twelvemonth ago; and so did more than he—ourselves for instance; for, judging of the opposition without the know- edge which subsequent events have given us of the character of the Ministers, we could not but look on it as unreasonable. With respect to the test of the Duke's suppo- sed affection to Prince Polignac, Mr. Brougham seems to have followed the news- paper account; which turns out to have been a mistake. If the Duke of Wellington, after what has passed, had extended his courtesy to one so worthless as Prince Polignac, not all the blood of Waterloo would wash his honour clear. —*Spectator, August* 21.

ANECDOTE OF THE KING.

The following interesting anecdote, for which we are indebted to a naval friend, illustrates in a very striking manner the good humour and the nautical tact of our present Sovereign:—It was in the summer of 1810, that the Naiad, Capt. Carteret, carried into Portsmouth one of Bonaparte's flat-bottomed praams, which had been captured by the frigate off Boulogne. Among the persons who visited her was the Duke of Clarence, before whom as a naval commander, the Naiad's ship's company were mustered at their res- pective divisions. On these occasions the men are arranged in classes according to their rating as regular seamen, or otherwise; the topmen and forecastle-men taking the prece- dence of all others as including the best sailors; the landsmen, under the denomina- tions of afterguard and waiters, being the lowest in degree. Mr. Green, the first lieu- tenant, thinking he might safely presume a little on the Duke's want of familiarity with naval details, ventured to place five of the best-looking landsmen among the regular blue jackets, as a set off, but it would not do. The Duke had not forgotten that indescriba- ble something which impresses a distinctive character on a genuine seaman, and to the utter confusion of poor Green, he singled out each of the intruders, and boldly affirmed that they had never been in a top nor on a yard in their lives. He immediately saw the drift of the deception which had been attempted to be practised on him, and good- naturedly appreciated the feeling which had induced the first lieutenant to make the best appearance he could. As he successively picked each unlucky wight out of the ranks in which he had been placed, he laughed heartily, and said, "Ah! Mr. Green, here is another of your topmen; take him away, I know a sailor by head mark as well as any of you." The ship's company were highly delighted with the unexpected display of nautical tact in the Duke. The captain of the forestop, a tall weather-beaten Cornish man, said to one of his messmates, a regular- going north country lad, "How his Honor twigged long Bill, and the rest of them, and all because Master Green would have them sailors, the lubbers that don't know a weather earing from a bobstay." "Aye, aye, leave him alone for that, my hearty," rejoined his comrade, "I see'd by the cut of his jib that he know'd a marlin spike from a hand-saw, for all Master Green's cleverness." Green's top-men continued to be a standing joke as he remained in the ship, but the Duke did not forget the honest lieutenant, though be forgave his waggery, for he procured his promotion as a captain in the course of a few months.—*Scotsman.*

PHYSICIANS TO THE KING.

Dr. Warren's appointment as Physician Ex- traordinary to his Majesty has been cancelled, at his own request.—*London Medical Gazette.*

There is much whispering in the profession relative to the recent medical appointments about his Majesty's person, and the use made of a delegated authority, which we notice, that if the rumours be incorrect they may be the sooner set right. All the medical appoint- ments of His Majesty as Duke of Clarence are said to have been superseded, and the name of one party only to have re-appeared among those appointed to attend the King. Sir Henry Hal- ford, Sir Gilbert Blane, and Sir Mathew Tierney, have been appointed physicians in ordinary to His Majesty, to which appoint- ment a salary of 300*l.* per annum is annexed. Sir Henry Halford, as President of the College of Physicians, is said to be *ex-officio* one of the physicians in ordinary to the King; but as he may not always continue President, he has taken the precaution to be also appointed a physician in ordinary in the usual course, which double appointment of the same person to the same office, is said to give the fortunate holder a right to a double salary, of 600*l.* instead of 300*l.* per annum. The name of Sir Henry Hal- ford appears at the head of the list, though in conjuction with a physician of greater age, of the highest scientific character, the oldest and longest medical adviser of his late Ma- jesty, and, it is said, also of our present gra- cious Sovereign, and the only one of the gen- tlemen whose names are above recorded, who had the honor of serving the present King when Duke of Clarence. It is also said that a Dr. F. Hawkins, a young physician of singular good fortune, as a medical pluralist, (there being fewer salaried appointments in the medical profession than any other,) has been apppoint- ed physician to the Royal Household, holding at the same time the appointment of Registrar to the College of Physicians, Physician to the Middlesex Hospital, and Professor to King's College; and also last, if not least, is said to be, or to be about to become, the nephew by marriage to the President. When the ap- pointment of Dr. Hawkins as physician to the Household was first mentioned, there was a general impression it was Dr. Bissett Hawkins, which appears to have been erroneous.—*Sun.*

RETROSPECTIONS OF THE STAGE.*

THIS is a player's book—about play- ers, by a player, in the manner of a player. It is a collection of stage incidents and characters of the last fifty-years; many of them humorous in themselves, and most of them dramatically described. The writer does not, like Colman the Licenser, tease by a perpetual display of persoual conceit—the display of himself instead of his subject: Mr. Bernard relishes a joke, and can tell it laughingly; he is partial to effect, and can point an antithesis, but has too much sense to spend whole pages in verbal jingles as Colman does. The *Retrospections* is not a very wise book, nor, perhaps, witty. A *wise* man would indeed say it contained nothing; but he would smile whilst saying it. This is enough. We shall give two or three of the stories, and leave many better in the book.

SIAMESE SOUP.—Quin in his old age, every one knows became a great gourmand, and, among other things, invented a composition, which he called his "Siamese soup," pretend- ing that its ingredients were principally from the "East." The peculiarity of its flavour be- came the topic of the day. The "rage" at Bath was Mr. Quin's soup; but as he would not part with the receipt, this state of notice was highly inconvenient; every person of taste was endeavouring to dine with him; every dinner he was at, an apology was made for the absence of the "Siamese soup." His female friends Quin was forced to put off with promises; the males received a respectful but manly denial. A conspiracy was accordingly projected by a dozen *bon vivants* of Bath, against his peace and comfort. At home he was flooded with anonymous letters; abroad beset with applications under every form. The possession of this secret was made a canker to all his enjoyments. At length he discovered the design, and determined on re- venge. Collecting the names of the principal confederates, he invited them to dinner, pro- mising to give them the receipt before they departed an invitation, as my reader will suppose, which was joyfully accepted. Quin then gave a pair of his old boots to the house- maid to scour and soak, and when sufficiently seasoned, to chop up into fine particles, like minced meat. On the appointed day he took these particles, and pouring them into a copper pot, with sage, onions, spice, ham, wine, water, and other ingredients, composed a mixture of about two gallons, which was served up at his table as his "Siamese soup." The company were in transports at its flavour; but Quin, plead[ing] cold, did not taste it. A pleasant evenin[g] spent, and when the hour of de- parture [arrived], each person pulled out his tablets to write down the [receipt]. Quin now pretended that he had forgot [his] promise; but his guests were not to be put off; and, closing the door, they told him in plain terms, that neither he nor they should quit the room till his pledge had been redeemed. Quin stammered and evaded, and kept them from the point as long as possible; but when their pati- ence was bearing down all bounds, his reluctance gave way.

"Well then, gentlemen," said he, "in the first place, take an old pair of boots!—"What an old pair of boots!—The older the better;" —(they stared at each other)—"cut off their tops and soles, and soak them in a tub; put them into a pot with two gallons and a half of water." —"Why, d—n it, Quin," they simultaneously exclaimed, "you don't mean to say that the soup we've been drinking was made of old boots!"—"I do, gentlemen," he replied, by "G—d! my cook will assure you she chopped them up." They required no such attestation; his cool, inflexible expression was sufficient: in an instant, horror and despair were depicted on each countenance, in the full conviction they were individually poisoned. Quin, observing this, begged them not to be alarmed, since he could contemplate no dangerous results from dinner; but if they thought it would sit uneasy on their stomachs, there was an apothecary's shop in the next street. The hint was taken: and idea of personal safety subdued the rising throbs of indignation. Seizing their hats, away flew the whole bevy down the stairs, and along the street to the place advised; where ipeca- cuana and other provocatives were speedily procured, and the "Siamese soup" (and all its concomitants) were speedily disgorged.

BEATING UP FOR A BENEFIT.—We sat next each other at table, and, in the midst of one of his best stories, a gentleman whispered his friend, "George is a devilish clever fellow, isn't he?"—"Yes."—Pitty he should ever want money. I lent him five-and-threepence yester- day."—"So did I," replied the other.—"You?" —"Yes!" They mentioned it to a third; he had been a donor to the same amount:—a fourth—a fifth—a sixth; they all acknowledg- ed having lent him a "five-and-threepence." The smothered laughter which had circulate[d] at the table, now exploded in a simultan[eous] shout: and Parker was by no means di[s]- ted, for he whispered in my ear the mi[n]- how do you think I mean to pay[?] can't say.—"Present them wit[h] a-piece at my benefit!"

* Retrospections of the St[age] Bernard, Manager of the [Theatre] merly Secretary to the [Theatre] don, 1830.

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DAVY THE COMPOSER. - Davy was an orphan child, left to the care of a poor relative, a weaver at Crediton. This man was a humble musician, teaching the science of psalmody to the village, and playing the bass viol at church. He had an old spinnet in his house (the gift of a wealthier relative), upon which he used to practice his tunes. Young Davy was always by his side on such occasions, and whenever he went away would mount his stool, and strike the instrument, in the endeavour to distinguish the notes. This amusement however, not benefitting the spinnet, it was locked up; and the young musician thus thrown upon his own resources, invented an instrument. He was at this time about six or seven.

Next door to the weaver's was a blacksmith's shop, into which young Davy was continually running to watch the operations of the modern Cyclopides. He was thus enabled, unperceived and unsuspected, to convey away at different periods a number of horse shoes, which he secreted in the unoccupied garret of the weaver's dwelling. Then procuring a piece of wire (from the same magazine), he attached it to two cross beams and on this suspended the shoes, assigning each its place in succession, and graduating a correct scale by the strength of his ear. He then obtained two sticks to strike them with, in imitation of the hand-bells which he had no doubt seen, as they were very prevalent in that part of England. So engrossed did he become in this new employment, that he not only gave up his customary sports, but neglected his lessons and the family errands. He had sagacity enough, however, to keep the cause a secret, and fortune assisted him; till one day the weaver's wife going up stairs to search among the lumber that the upper room contained, heard musical sounds, and stopping to listen, distinguished the outline of a psalm tune. However extraordinary the diversion, she could only attribute it to the presence of the Devil, and her fright had nearly the effect of precipitating her to the bottom of the stairs. Her husband was at home, and to him she descended and made known this mysterious circumstance. He had less superstition than herself, and ascended the stairs more boldly. The same sounds were audible, and peeping up, he perceived the young musician perched on a ricketty, broken-backed chair, with his legs tucked under him, and his tiny hands thumping the horse-shoes, in the endeavour to form the same tunes he had heard his relative play.

The weaver was too pleased and astonished at this discovery either to chide or disturb him, but retired with his wife, and after some cogitation, determined to go over to Exeter and tell Dr. Jackson his boy's story, presuming that if he had abilities for music, that would be a better business for him than weaving, and knowing the Doctor's character to be as eminent for generosity as musical science. The following day accordingly devoted to the [illegible] Doctor heard his narrative with [illegible] and surprise, and agreed to ride over to Crediton and witness the phenomenon. He did so, and was introduced by the weaver to his house and staircase, where the same sight presented itself as on a former occasion. The youngster was seated on his chair, thumping his horse-shoes, and distinguishing their sounds. The Doctor could not control his transports, but sprung up into the garret, seized little Davy in his arms, and exclaimed—"This boy is mine!"

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE IN HIS NINTH YEAR.—Lawrence frequently brought his boy to the Green-room, at Bath, and we would set him on a table, and make him recite "Hamlet's directions to the Players." On one of these occassions Henderson was present, and expressed much gratification. The little fellow, in return for our civilities and flatteries, was desirous to take our likeness the first time we came to Devizes; and Edwin and myself afforded him an opportunity soon after, on one of our non play-day excursions. After dinner Lawrence proposed giving us a "reading," as usual; but Tom reminding him of our promise, we preferred a specimen of his talents, as being the most novel. The young artist collected his materials very quickly, and essayed my visage the first. In about ten minutes, he produced a faithful delineation in crayon, which for many years I kept as a curiosity. He next attempted Edwin's; who startled at the boy's ability resolved (in his usual way) to perplex him. No man had a more flexible countenance than Edwin; it was not only well featured, but well muscled, if I may be allowed the expression, which enabled him to throw over its surface, as on a moral prism, all the colours of expression minutely blending, or powerfully contrasting. He accordingly commenced his sitting, his face into a sober and rather serious aspect; and when the young artist had taken its outline and come to the eyes, he began gradually but imperceptibly to extend and change it, raising his brows, compressing his lips, and widening his mouth, till his face wore the expression of brightness and gaiety. Tom no sooner perceived the change then he started in supreme wonder, attributing it to a defect in his own vision. The first outline was accordingly abandoned, and [illegible]ond commenced. Tom was now more par[illegible] and watched him narrowly; but Edwin's [illegible]nd muscle by muscle, so completely [illegible]ht have been called the gamut of [illegible] (as the various components of [illegible] the boy drew and rubbed out, [illegible] side, and he stood silent[illegible]ce to discover, if pos[illegible] *Spectator, Augt.* 22.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

Evening Dress. A gown composed of gros des Indes, the colour a new and beautiful shade between lilac and lavender. Corsage uni, nearly concealed by canezou en cœur, composed of white blond net, disposed à mille plis, and trimmed with a triple frill of the richest English blond lace, so arranged as to form a point in the centre at the bottom of the waist before and behind; it is set on narrow, and with little fulness at the bottom of the waist, but broader and with more fulness towards the shoulder. The canezou is cut round the upper part, so as to come nearly, but not quite, to the throat, and the fulness is gathered into a row of blond letting-in-lace. Sleeve à la Marie de Medicis, with blond lace manchettes. Head-dress, a crape hat, trimmed on the inside of the brim with gauze ribbon; the crown is ornamented with nœuds of ribbon disposed en papillon, with a bouquet of white roses placed in the centre. The fan is composed of white feathers; the sticks form a small mirror.

Carriage Dress.—A dress composed of black gros de Naples; the corsage, cut rather high, is ornamented before and behind with a drapery of the same material let in horizontally. The folds of the drapery have rather more than the usual fulness; the sleeve is extremely wide from the shoulder to a little below the elbow; and it sits close to the arm from thence to the wrist. Chemisette of white tulle, finished at the throat with a double ruche of the same material. White crape hat, ornamented on the left of the inside of the brim with a single coque of white gauze ribbon; a full nœud is placed close to the edge on the right side. A very large bouquet of white crape flowers, divided in the centre by a nœud of ribbon, ornaments the front of the crown. The brides hang loose. The pelerine is composed of India jaconot muslin. It is of three falls; the two first of a moderate size; the third very large, and with ends which fall to the knee; it fastens at the throat with a bow of white ribbon. Bottines of crinoline, the upper part grey, the lower black. Grey kid gloves.

Morning Dress.—A redingote of batiste laine, striped in broad grey and white stripes. Corsage tight behind, and disposed in front in longitudinal folds. The shawl part is square, larger than usual, and made quite up to the neck behind. The width of the sleeve is excessive, and it is the same size from the shoulder to the cuff, which is rather deep. The stripes in the sleeve are placed horizontally. Cambric chesimette, with a collar standing up round the throat, which, as well as the bosom, is finished with a double frill. Tablier à la bonne of thin jaconot muslin, with a broad hem; the pockets are ornamented with nœuds of ribbon. White crape cap of a round shape; the caul is low; there are two borders so arranged as to form shells. A knot of ribbon, to correspond with the dress, is placed over the left temple, and two others are attached to the caul immediately behind the borders. The shoes are of black kid.—*La Belle Assemblée.*

EVIDENCE ON THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S AFFAIRS, &c.

SIR RALPH RICE,
Die Jovis, 11' *Martii*, 1830.
The LORD PRESIDENT in the Chair.

Sir RALPH RICE is called in, and examined as follows:—

What situation have you filled in India?

I was seven years Recorder of the Prince of Wales' Island, in the Straits of Malacca, which is a King's Court; and I was three years a Puisne Judge of the King's Supreme courts at Bombay.

Which in the first instance?

I was seven years Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island in the first instance.

Have the goodness to describe the nature of the jurisdiction of the court over which you presided as Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island?

I believe it is similar to the jurisdiction of the court of King's Bench, court of Chancery, the court of Exchequer, and the ecclesiastical courts in this country.

It comprises all the jurisdiction of all those courts?

Yes, it does: the same as those at Calcutta, at Madras, and Bombay; I believe with very slight variation, if any.

What was the extent of the jurisdiction exercised by that court?

It was over the island and the opposite shore, which was then annexed to the island; and I should remark, there has been an alteration in the court of Prince of Wales' Island; and in consequence of Malacca and Sincapore being joined to Prince of Wales' Island, the jurisdiction of the court has been co-extensive with that of the Government.

Can you state at all, generally what the amount of the population was, or is now, which falls under the jurisdiction of the court?

The population of the island, while I was Recorder, was considered to be from fifty to sixty thousand; it continued to increase rather while I was there.

What proportion of that was European?

The Europeans residing there were very few; I think very seldom, independent of the military, above one hundred; I mean with regard to the Europeans residing. One of the difficulties arising out of that jurisdiction was not from the resident Europeans, but in consequence of numerous ships which came there; so that the number of Europeans resident would be the criterion of the duty attached to the jurisdiction.

What description of natives generally, as to religion and country, lived under the jurisdiction of the court?

I do not believe there is in any part of India or the world so mixed a population.

Of what religions generally?

Of all religions, I think, which there are in India.

Did no one prevail in proportion to the rest?

I think that the most valuable part of our population were the Chinese, both as merchants, artisans, and labourers.

Of the remainder, can you state in what degree the Mohamedan or the Hindoo religion prevailed?

The Mohamedan were a numerous class of the Malays, which were rather a distinct population; they were generally labourers in the smaller departments of the country, such as fishermen and fruit-gatherers, and fruit-planters; and in the other smaller departments there were a number of Arab merchants, who were also settled there, and carried on a considerable trade to different parts, both to the Persian gulf, and also on the coast of Sumatra, and also in the eastern seas. There were also a race, generally known by the name of Chulieis, who were a fluctuating body, who came generally at one period of the year, some remaining, and some going back at the end of the year to the coast of Malabar, and also to the coast of Coromandel; they were known in the island of Penang, as what are called the Chuliah people. The Hindoos, who were not numerous, principally, I think, consisted of those who had established themselves after the expiration of the period of transportation, or their descendants; for Penang was the place to which the courts of India transported their felons, and persons whom they had the power to transport, in the same way, or nearly so, as in this country they are transported to New Holland. The number of convicts was generally from 1,500 to 2,00 in the island. There was also a regiment of sepoys there, many of whom were Hindoos.

Did the court administer the law in every respect to the whole of this population; or was any part of the law, with respect to succession and contract, excluded?

The jurisdiction of the court there was co-extensive with that of the Government; differing in that respect from the other presidencies of India.

And comprising every species of interest?

Every species of interest that is almost possible to be conceived.

As it respected the officers, what was the constitution of the court?

The Governor and the two Members in Council were united with the Recorder.

What was the nature and character of the practitioners before the court?

There were no Barristers at all; and only some persons who were not regular attorneys who were admitted to practise there.

Were those persons Europeans or natives, or both?

In one instance a person was an European, and another called in that country half-caste, or half-blood—an European father and a native woman. The property in litigation was in general very small, though very often the question was of a complicated nature.

Did you find that the different classes of native population acquiesced, without complaint, in the principle and decision of the court, founded, as this has been, upon those of the English law?

They were not founded upon the principles of English law, because by the clause in the character we were bound to administer the law to every part of that mixed population according to their respective laws and customs.

You conceived yourselves then under the necessity of making yourselves acquainted with any branch of the eastern law as it applied to the particular persons whose causes were under consideration?

We were bound to do it in what I call the civil law, is the dispute between man and man. With regard to the criminal law, there is something a little more extensive than in our charter. We were to respect the customs of the natives in the criminal law, but not to be altogether governed by that law.

What means had the court recourse to for the purpose of making itself acquainted with the principles of the various systems of laws which it was called upon the administer?

With regard to the Chinese law, we looked to those books we had access to, and we called in the principal, the head men among the Chinese, to assist us; with regard to the Mohamedans, we always had the advantage of the Koran, and different interpretations upon it, and had there many persons conversant with the law, Cazies, among the sacred priests, to assist us.

Do you conceive that, upon the whole, the judgements so given were thought satisfactory by the parties whose interests they affected?

Having been in that situation where I was left by the practice of the court to administer the law conclusively, perhaps it would be difficult for me say whether they produced satisfaction; but if I might judge from the mode in which I was treated when I left, after I had been there some years, I am bound to say so.

No complaints then, were made on the part of the natives with respect to any supposed mistakes in decisions.

No; it appeared to me quit the reverse. But as I said before, it is very difficult for me to, say, and I might very likely be deceived.

Were considerable questions of property decided by the court under these circumstances?

No, I think not. There were some questions of considerable property; but, generally speaking, they were for very small sums. The important part of the business, and which I considered the most heavy upon the Judge, was the criminal part, where the executions of criminals were exceedingly numerous, out of the very singular nature of the [illegible] tion.

State what those particular circumsta[illegible] the population were that gave rise to th[illegible] cessary frequency of capital punishments?

I think principally arising from the [illegible] nature of the population, and the very und[illegible] sed state in which the opposite coast was.

What description of the natives [illegible] the jurisdiction of the court, mos[illegible] tendered themselves subject to th[illegible] ments?

I think Malays. During the sev[illegible] I was there, in that population there w[illegible] executions. During the time I was in B[illegible] where the population was 150,000 at le[illegible] there was only one execution during three yea[illegible] and that was of an English sergeant. It w[illegible] for that reason I mention that I consider [illegible] number of executions large.

Were the Chinese, as compared with [illegible] descriptions of inhabitants, more or less [illegible] al offenders?

I think in thefts they were quite as numer[illegible] as other classes, but not, I think, in offe[illegible] arising out of the acts of violence.

MISCELLANEA.

LAND SHARKS.—A set of nondescri[illegible] called crimps, have recently been dete[illegible] in the perpetration of a series of frauds upo[illegible] poor seamen, scarcely credible in a civilize[illegible] country. During the interval which, by th[illegible] regulations of the East India House, el[illegible] between the arrival of their vessels and [illegible] payment of the men's wages, these cr[illegible] inveigle the sailors into purchasing goo[illegible] various kinds; and as soon as a deb[illegible] four or five pounds has been incurred, [illegible] make oath of twenty pounds and upwa[illegible] and thus procure the arrest of their vict[illegible] The poor seamen, impatient of restraint, [illegible] thoughtless of the value of money, h[illegible] usually satisfied the demand to get fre[illegible] but one or two of the more shrewd h[illegible] lately resisted; and their condition has [illegible] length become the subject of investigatio[illegible] The East India Company, it is said, inte[illegible] to prosecute one of the offenders, by way [illegible] example. Why one? Should not the villa[illegible] of all these depredators be punished? or [illegible] it to be kept in decent restraint mer[illegible] There is some gross defect in the admi[illegible] tration of the law which permits such p[illegible] ices. Why are not persons suing out w[illegible] on mesne process compelled to take such ste[illegible] previous to obtaining them, as would aff[illegible] some guarantee of the reality of the debt?

CRUELTY TO HORSES—There is no [illegible] creature whose services Providence has assi[illegible] ed to man, that contributes more to his wants, [illegible] is more conducive to his comforts, than the [illegible] horse; nor is there one which is subjected to [illegible] more afflictions than this faithful servant. Th[illegible] ass, probably, and happily, is not a very sen[illegible] sitive animal, but the poor horse no soo[illegible] becomes the property of man in the lower wa[illegible] of life, than he commonly has his ears sh[illegible] off; his knees are broken, his wind is broke[illegible] his body is starved, and his eyes——!! I fea[illegible] in these grades of society, mercy is only know[illegible] by the name of cowardice, and compassio[illegible] designated simplicity and effeminacy; and [illegible] we become cruel, and consider it as valian[illegible] and manliness. Cruelty is a vice repeated[illegible] marked in Scripture as repugnant to th[illegible] nest attribute of our Maker, "because he [illegible] teth in mercy." One of the three requisites neces[illegible] sary for a man to obtain the favour of Heaven, and which was of more avail than sacrifice and oblation, was that of "shewing mercy;" and He, who has left so many examples in a life of compassion and pity, hath most strongly enforced this virtue, by assuring us that the "merciful are blessed, for they will obtain mercy." *Journal of a Naturalist, 3d Edition.*

WARDROBE OF GEORGE THE FOURTH.—The wardrobe of the late King has been o[illegible] sale for the last week, at the ware-rooms [illegible] King's cabinet-maker, in Mount Street; [illegible] although it has not been deemed decorou[illegible] make the display of royal garments as [illegible] mon as other exhibitions, yet the notoriety [illegible] been sufficient to attract a considerable n[illegible] ber of the admirers of such gear. We are cre[illegible] dibly informed that the present King was kind enough to present it to three of the pages of the late monarch, and when our readers are told that it required three waggons to transport it from Windsor to London, they will not be much surprised to hear that the value of the gift is estimated at not much less than fifteen thousand pounds — *Athenæum.*

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND PRINCE POLIGNAC.—It is said that a letter has been found among the papers of Prince Polignac, from a certain illustrious warrior, who [illegible] the character of being a great disciplin[illegible] both in the camp and in the Cabinet. [illegible] letter alluded to, the Prince was recor[illegible] to be *firm*, and all would turn out [illegible] firmness, it was added, "*they* h[illegible] neutralized in England, and the judici[illegible] cise of the same quality would produce th[illegible] effect in France."—*Morning Herald.* [illegible] *Courier* says the story is "utterly w[illegible] foundation."] *Spectator, August 4th.*

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